

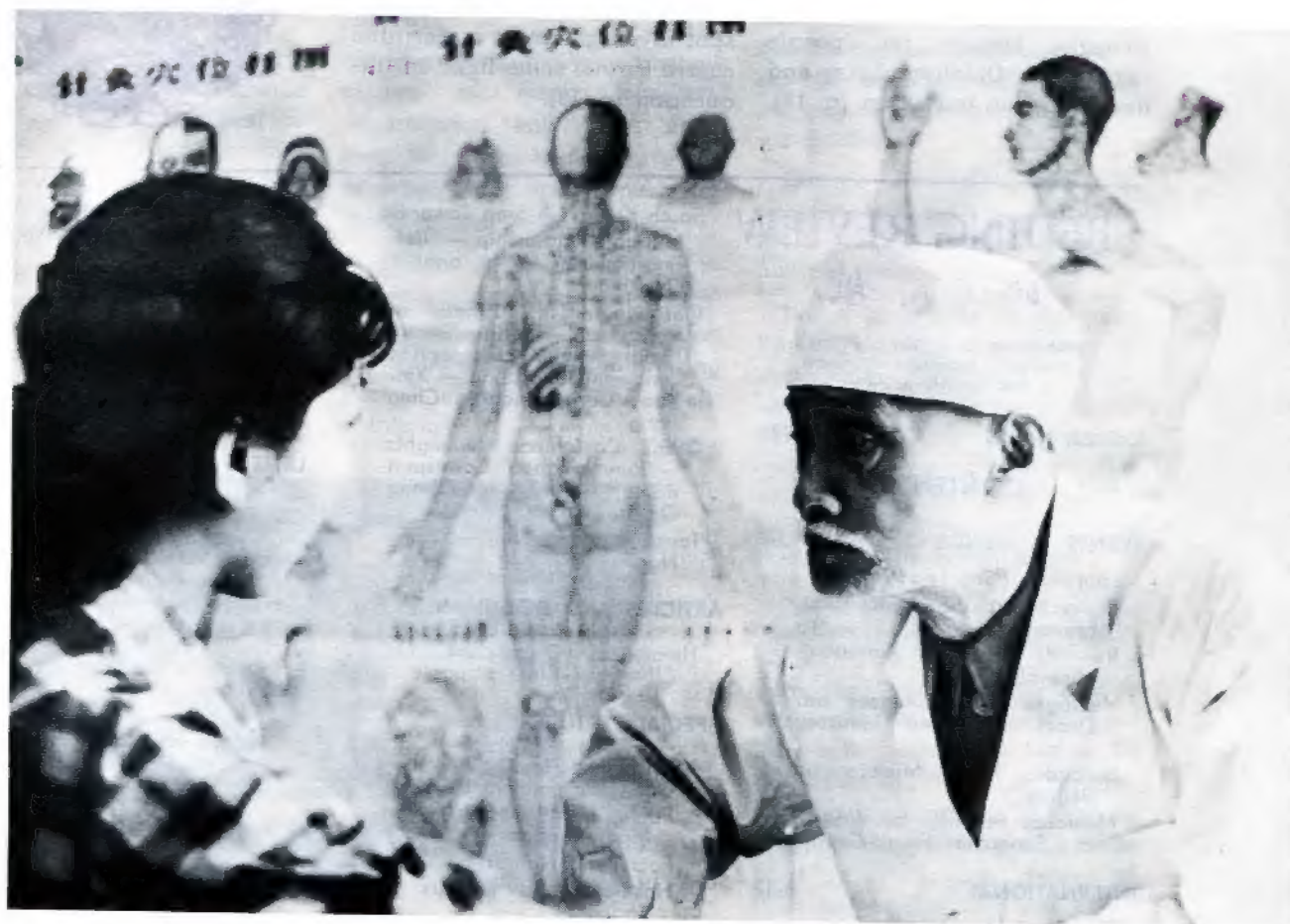
No. 25 June 23, 1980

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Medical Service in China
- Improving Party Leadership
- South Korea Moving Towards Military Dictatorship



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Medical Service in China

In an exclusive interview with our correspondent, Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzong explains the policy and guidelines for the modernization of medicine in China (p. 17). In a companion piece there is a news report about Shanghai's hospitals and doctors (p. 21).

Theoretical Discussion

The concluding parts of a discussion on class and class struggle are published in this issue. The third part is about the target of class struggle in China today, and the fourth and last part takes up the question of whether there is class struggle among the people themselves. Opinions differ and the discussion is still on (p. 13).

Don't Turn Back the Clock

U.S. Republican presidential candidate Reagan's statement that he supports the re-establishment of U.S. "official relations" with Taiwan has aroused the attention of the Chinese people. If this should happen, says *Renmin Ribao* Commentator, it would amount to turning back the clock and would wreck Sino-U.S. relations (p. 8).

Vietnamese Refugees

More than 16,000 refugees fled Viet Nam and arrived in Southeast Asian countries last month. The exodus is expected to continue. Why do so many people risk their lives and flee their own country? An on-the-spot investigation at a reception centre throws some light on this question (p. 10).

Moving Towards Fascist Dictatorship

With the setting up of a "special committee for national security measures," the south Korean authorities are clamping down a fascist dictatorship on the people there who demand basic human rights and democratization of politics (p. 9).

Facets of Chinese Life

Collecting folk songs (p. 29); Bing Xin, 80-year-old writer of children's stories and a popular evening newspaper (p. 28).



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COVER: Qian Baixuan, 85, is
a veteran gynaecologist of
traditional Chinese medicine
with nearly 60 years of clinical
experience behind him. He is
now a researcher in the Xiyuan
Hospital under the Research
Institute of Traditional Chinese
Medicine.

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POLITICAL

Improving Party Leadership

The honorary title of "model Communist Party member" was conferred on Qian Sanqiang, a well-known nuclear physicist, at a meeting convened recently by the Party committees of departments directly under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Since he joined the Party in the early post-liberation years, he has been working conscientiously. Amicable and easy of approach and never seeking privileges even after becoming vice-president of the academy, he is acknowledged as an exemplary leading comrade.

The Tianjin municipal Party committee decided to dismiss Ma Shukui from his post as secretary of the Party committee of Jixian County which is under the jurisdiction of Tianjin. The reason was that Ma obstructed the rehabilitation of a comrade who had been wrongly accused. Feng Qin, a deputy secretary of the Tianjin municipal Party committee, was severely criticized for support-

ing Ma and his implication in this case. Feng was transferred to work at the grass-roots level.

These are only two examples of upholding and improving Party leadership and raising its fighting capacity, a major issue which was discussed at the Fifth Plenary Session of the Party's 11th Central Committee last February. Since then, vigorous efforts have been made to strengthen Party discipline and rectify its style of work. The guiding principles for inner-Party political life and the draft revision of the Party Constitution, both adopted at the session, have become the basic materials for educating the Party members. Responsible members of Party organizations in many localities, departments and army units have taken the lead to give the members their first lessons after Party classes were resumed.

Renmin Ribao recently published an article by its Special Commentator on the question of upholding and improving Party leadership. The main points are:

Basic Conditions for Leadership. What is Party leadership? How is it maintained, tested and reinforced? Lenin's answer was given in his *"Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder*: first, it is done by the class consciousness of the proletarian vanguard, its devotion to the revolution, its perseverance, self-sacrifice and heroism; secondly, by its ability to link itself with and keep in close touch with the masses; and thirdly, by the correctness of the political leadership exercised by this vanguard, the correctness of its political strategy and tactics, provided that the broadest masses have been convinced by their own experience that they are correct. These conditions, Lenin pointed out, can be obtained only through prolonged effort and hard-won experience.

Lenin's viewpoints are recognized as the basic conditions for a Marxist political party to maintain its leadership.

For a long time in the past, Party leadership was based on these three conditions. In the light of China's concrete conditions, our Party has summed up a whole series of principles and methods ensuring correct leadership. This led to the victory of the revolution.

Since liberation, our Party has become the ruling Party. With this change in status, and with the Party leading everything and enjoying high prestige, some comrades began to think that the Party has "unlimited" power, gradually forgetting how the Party's prestige was built up. With great power in their hands, they did not listen to the opinions of the masses and became divorced from reality, and they even thought that the



Gong Benyan (1st, left), secretary of the Party committee and director of a heavy machinery plant in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, discussing production problems with technicians and workers.

correct political line, principles and policies came from the minds of those in power instead of from the masses and practice. As a result, certain deviations began to arise. Ties with the masses were not as close as before, the principle of democratic centralism was not adhered to, and there were arbitrary decisions by individuals. Worse still, for a period of time the anarchist trend of thought was allowed to spread unchecked. Party leadership was thus weakened, and Lin Biao and the gang of four took advantage of all this to undermine the Party.

Important Measures. In the past few years, the Party Central Committee has taken effective measures to solve these problems step by step. The Third Plenary Session of the Party's 11th Central Committee in December 1978 restored and carried forward the dialectical materialist ideological line and clearly defined the Party's political line for the new period. At its Fourth Plenary Session in September 1979, the historical experience of the past 30 years was summed up and at the same time a correct organizational line was formulated. The Fifth Plenary Session went further to solve major problems concerning the organizational line, elected additional members to the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and set up the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, thereby ensuring collective leadership in the supreme Party organ. At the same time, the system of collective successors to the revolutionary cause has been introduced. This ensures the stability and continuity of the Party's political line, and is an extremely important measure for improving Party leadership.

The Party has also redressed many cases of people unjustly and falsely charged or sentenced—cases left over from history—and is perfecting the socialist legal system. The Party Central Committee has set up the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline, strengthened Party discipline and rectified its style of work, opposed the practice of seeking privileges, called for the overcoming of bureaucracy, educated the membership to carry forward the Party's fine style of work, and dealt seriously with Party cadres who violated law and discipline. These important measures, warmly supported by the people, have resulted in closer ties between the Party and the masses.

The Need to Wage Resolute Struggle. Remnant forces and ideological vestiges of the gang of four, however, still exist and are exerting some influence, and there are some people who do not carry out the Party's political line, principles and policies. This must be resolutely dealt with.

Bureaucracy is a big obstacle to improving Party leadership and accomplishing the four modernizations. Persistent struggles must be waged against it. But as Lenin pointed out, bureaucracy, unlike tumor, could not be destroyed all at once and wiped off the face of the earth. A protracted and arduous struggle is needed.

Interference from anarchist and bourgeois-liberal trends of thought should not be overlooked. Since they encourage worship of the spontaneity of the masses, corrode and slacken the Party's organizational discipline and sap its fighting will, they should be combated by all means.

ECONOMIC

Restructuring the Agricultural Economy

Since the readjustment of China's national economy started last year, steps have been taken to change the irrational structure of the agricultural economy in line with the natural characteristics of the various areas. A change has thus been made to the former practice of overstressing grain production at the expense of industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery.

Fields inappropriately reclaimed for the cultivation of crops have been turned again into pasturelands. Grasslands and forests are being restored and expanded, reasonable cultivation plans have been drawn up and natural resources are being adequately used—all for the expansion of production. Owing to the increase of yield per unit area, China's output of grain last year registered an increase of 25 million tons, or a 9 per cent increase, over that of 1978, though the grain acreage in 1979 was reduced by 2 million hectares. Compared with 1978, the output of meat, oil-bearing crops, beetroot, silkworm cocoons and tea in 1979 rose by 15 to 24 per cent. Cotton output also went up. (See Communiqué on Fulfilment of China's 1979 National Economic Plan published in *Beijing Review*, Nos. 19 and 20, 1980.)

Zhejiang Province in east China is a typical example showing the benefits of readjusting the agricultural economy. The province has an area of more than 100,000 square kilometres, of which 70 per cent are mountainous areas, 10 per cent water surfaces and 20



Spraying water on mulberry trees in a village in east China's Zhejiang Province.

per cent arable land. It has very rich resources, but owing to the interference of the ultra-Left line, the acreage under the food grains had been expanded at the expense of mulberry fields and fishing grounds with the result that serious damage was done to the rational structure of the agricultural economy. Among the 66 major farm and sideline products in the province, the output of 44 dropped sharply. According to statistics for 1978, the output value of forestry accounted only for 2.6 per cent, animal husbandry 12.5 per cent and fisheries 4.6 per cent of the total output value of agriculture.

Last year, the province made the necessary readjustments in the light of local conditions. While paying attention to grain production, efforts were made to develop forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and the industrial crops. In order to enliven the agricultural economy, the provincial government annulled stipulations harmful to the promotion of production, and encouraged and supported the people in different areas to

make full use of local resources and develop grain cultivation, silkworm and fish breeding, mining and the processing of various farm and sideline products.

Previously, cotton-fields in the province were scattered. The provincial department of agriculture drew up a preliminary plan that concentrated cotton-growing in certain key counties and expanded the area under cotton.

Last year, the province allotted the mountainous areas 100,000 tons of grain and the communes and production brigades there got 50,000 tons of grain to help develop forestry and special local products. Those communes and brigades which had in the past grown grain at the expense of forestry were encouraged to develop forestry again.

Marked achievements have been gained from the initial readjustments. Last year, the total grain output in the province surpassed 15 million tons, 9.75 tons per hectare on the average; rapeseed output was

221.5 million kilogrammes, greatly surpassing the highest level in history; silkworm cocoons were 5,750 kilogrammes, a record output since the founding of New China. In addition, the number of hogs, sheep, rabbits and fowls raised and the amount of honey produced all reached an all-time high. The total catch of freshwater fish rose by 10 per cent over 1978. The peasants got more than 80 million yuan in income from an increase in silkworm cocoons alone.

Rewards for People Reporting Minerals

Non-geologists will receive rewards of from 10 yuan up to 5,000 yuan for the information they supply to the geological department on the location of new mineral deposits. The actual amount of rewards will be decided by the size and economic value of the deposits.

This is stipulated in "Reward Measures for People Reporting Mineral Deposits," approved recently by the State Council and issued jointly by the related ministries. According to these measures, the reward ranges from 10 to 100 yuan for a small mineral deposit, 100 to 400 yuan for a medium-sized deposit, and 400 to 800 yuan for a large deposit. The reward for valuable mineral deposits such as chromium, uranium, diamond, gold and precious stones, of which the state is in urgent need, is from 800 to 5,000 yuan.

Sun Daguang, Minister of Geology, said that this was a measure taken to encourage the people to take the initiative to find more minerals to speed up the four modernizations.

He said China has rich mineral resources, being one of the few countries in the world with practically all the known minerals. To date, discoveries of more than 130 varieties have been made. Verified reserves



of major mineral deposits such as iron, coal, phosphorus, copper, aluminium, lead, zinc, tungsten, tin, molybdenum and antimony rank high in the world today.

He pointed out that many of the more than 200,000 discoveries of mineral-bearing spots since the founding of New China were made through exploration on the basis of information given by the people. Examples are the Jinchuan¹ nickel and copper deposit in Gansu Province, one of the biggest nickel deposits in the world, the large Yulong copper deposit in Jomda² County of Tibet and the large Daxin³ manganese deposit in Guangxi.

Hasenbiek, a herdsman in Xinjiang, accurately supplied information on some mineral-bearing spots, among which the Kebudai iron deposit has been exploited after being appraised as a medium-sized deposit by the geological department. Jiangcan, a Tibetan herdsman, reported to the geological department that a strange blue and green rock was

found in Yulong, called "magic mountain" by the local people. As a result, a large deposit of azurite, rarely found elsewhere in the world, has thus been opened after survey and exploration.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Messages of Condolences On Death of Prime Minister Ohira

Chinese leaders expressed deep grief at the death of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira on June 12. Premier Hua Guofeng sent a message of condolences to Masayoshi Ito, Acting Prime Minister of Japan. The message reads: "Prime Minister Ohira was a far-sighted statesman of world eminence and an old and esteemed friend of the Chinese people who worked for and made an important contribution to the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations and promotion of peace, friendship and co-operation between the two countries. The cause of Sino-Japanese friendship has suffered a great loss in his death.

"His visit to China last year and my own recent visit to Japan at his invitation laid a solid foundation for a relationship of peace, friendship and co-operation between our two countries as they advance towards the 21st century. Prime Minister Ohira once said that Sino-Japanese friendship was not the asset of China and Japan alone, but should be the asset of Asia and the world as well. I am sure that his wish will come true. Sino-Japanese friendship, and co-operation will continue to grow and develop and contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world. The Chinese and Japa-

nese peoples will live in friendship from generation to generation."

Premier Hua extended his deep sympathies to Mrs. Ohira and the other members of the bereaved family.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and his wife Zhuo Lin, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Deng Yingchao and Foreign Minister Huang Hua also sent messages of condolences, expressing their grief at the death of Prime Minister Ohira.

On June 14, Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and other government leaders as well as more than 1,000 people in the capital went to the Japanese Embassy to extend their condolences on the death of Prime Minister Ohira.

Barbados Prime Minister In Beijing

Barbados Prime Minister John Michael Geoffrey Manningham Adams paid a friendly visit to China from June 11 to 18. This was the second visit to the country by a distinguished guest from Latin America in June, following Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla's visit earlier this month.

During his stay in Beijing, Prime Minister Adams held talks with Premier Hua Guofeng and exchanged views on the current international situation. The two leaders expressed concern for the tense situation in certain regions in the world today. Their views were identical or similar on many issues.

During the talks, the Barbados side expressed appreciation for China's position that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, should be treated on an equal footing, and expressed the wish to strengthen the unity

and co-operation between the two countries.

The Chinese side reiterated its support for the people of various countries in their struggle against hegemonist aggression, expansion and interference in other countries' internal affairs, and its support for the oppressed nations and people in their struggle for national independence and liberation.

The two Governments signed a cultural agreement on June 13.

China's Foreign Policy. During his meeting with Prime Minister Adams on June 14, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said that the main threat to world peace today comes from the Soviet Union. "It is in the interests of the Chinese people and the people of other countries that China follows a foreign policy characterized by opposition to hegemonism and defence of world peace," he added.

Memorial Meeting for American Economist Frank Coe

Frank Coe, a close friend of the Chinese people and a well-known American progressive and economist, died at the age of 73 of a pulmonary embolism in Beijing on June 3.

A memorial meeting was held for him on June 14. Wreaths were sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Party and government organizations in the capital. Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Vice-Premiers Geng Biao, Gu Mu and Ji

Pengfei were among the over 200 Chinese and foreign mourners attending the meeting.

Ji Pengfei delivered the memorial speech. He said: "In the summer of 1958, Comrade Frank Coe and his family came to reside in New China, a country he cherished so much and where he lived till his death. During the past 20 years and more, Comrade Frank Coe regarded China as his second motherland and devoted all his knowledge and experience to the socialist construction of the Chinese people, with whom he forged a very profound revolutionary friendship."

Since arriving in China, Frank Coe was engaged all along in the study of international politics and economics, Ji Pengfei added. "Comrade Frank Coe took part in polishing the English translation of the *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* from Volume I to Volume V. He weighed every word with great care, and tried in every way to bring out the style of Comrade Mao Zedong's writings. He held Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai in high esteem and admiration.

"Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai gave much atten-

tion to Comrade Frank Coe's work. They time and again invited him and other foreign friends to discuss major domestic and international events and listened carefully to their opinions. Comrade Mao Zedong once described Frank Coe and other comrades as 'foreign men of letters' and 'revolutionaries from the West' coming 'to help the revolution in the East,' and encouraged him to write more."

Ji Pengfei said that Frank Coe proposed long ago that the United States Government recognize the People's Republic of China at an early date. "Since the Chinese and American peoples resumed their contacts in the early 70s, he met and talked with many Americans visiting China, explaining to them the realities of China, so as to promote understanding and friendship between the two peoples. During his long stay in China, he never for a moment forgot his motherland, following closely the developments in the United States and the just struggle of the people over there."

"Comrade Frank Coe has left us," continued Ji Pengfei. "The American people have lost a fine son and the Chinese people a true friend. But his moral integrity, his fervent love for the people, his adherence to truth, his lofty spirit of internationalism, and his earnestness and sense of duty in his work will always remain an example for all of us.

"Comrade Frank Coe has left us for ever. In accordance with his last wishes, his ashes have been scattered over the soil of China. Comrade Frank Coe will live for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people."



Comrade Frank Coe.

The Clock Must Not Be Turned Back

A LITTLE eddy has appeared in the mainstream of the smoothly developing Sino-U.S. relations.

The Eddy. Republican candidate for the U.S. presidency Ronald Reagan declared on May 17 that if he became president, he would support a re-establishment of U.S. "official relations" with Taiwan. Some people are even calling for a revival of the so-called U.S.-Taiwan "mutual defence treaty" the Carter administration abrogated. They are advocating that the United States should reconsider stationing troops on Taiwan as, they say, it would "conform with the interests of the Chinese people." These back-tracking statements made by people of some standing in American political and media circles go diametrically against the joint communique signed between China and the United States on the establishment of diplomatic relations and are an attempt at creating "two Chinas." These cannot but command attention.

Development. After almost 30 tortuous and rugged years, and through continued efforts by the peoples and Governments of China and the United States, the two countries finally established diplomatic relations. Effective co-operation has been undertaken in various fields. Normalizing Sino-U.S. relations and developing co-operation are not measures of expediency for both China and the United States, but result from an overall as-

essment of the world situation and from a long-term political and strategic point of view. They are not only in accord with the interests of the Chinese and American peoples, but are beneficial to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

Foundation. It is public knowledge that the establishment of diplomatic relations and continuing development of co-operation between the two countries are based on the principle that the United States recognizes that there is but one China, and Taiwan is part of China. For this, the U.S. Government undertakes the obligation to acknowledge the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China while maintaining only unofficial relations with Taiwan. This was explicitly stipulated in the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations signed by representatives of both sides.

If the United States re-establishes "official relations" with Taiwan according to the policy announced by Reagan, it would mean completely destroying the principle underlying the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, and relations between the two countries would retreat to a position the people of neither country would like to see occur. As for the absurd proposals to restore U.S. military presence on Taiwan and to resurrect the "mutual defence treaty," they

are a still more gross intervention in China's internal affairs.

U.S. Interests. The situation at present in Asia and the Pacific region is very unstable. More military might is being channelled into this region by hegemonism. From Afghanistan to Kampuchea and from the Persian Gulf to the Strait of Malacca, the Soviet Union can be seen everywhere intensifying its global strategic efforts. Under such circumstances, anyone with a sense of reality knows quite well who ultimately benefits from statements and actions undermining Sino-U.S. relations. Commenting on Reagan's views, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke pointed out on June 11 that if the United States were to restore "official relations" with Taiwan, it would wreck U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China and militate against U.S. strategic interests. It would be very dangerous, he noted.

Inside the United States most people favour and support the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations and the active promotion of these relations, because they not only conform with the interests of the Chinese and American peoples, but are also conducive to world peace and stability.

This little eddy which has appeared in the course of developing Sino-U.S. relations cannot hold back the historical tide of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of China and the United States. That is quite certain.

— "Renmin Ribao" Commentator, June 14

A Step Towards Military Dictatorship

TO strengthen their fascist military rule, the south Korean authorities announced at the end of last month the creation of a "special committee for national security measures" under the puppet president Choi Kyu Hah.

The committee is in effect a military junta. About two-thirds of its 25 members are military men, including 15 generals on active service and two retired officers. The acting director of the south Korean central intelligence agency Chun Du Hwan, whose hands are stained with the blood of the people, was made president of a standing sub-committee in the "special committee."

The committee, the south Korean authorities declared, plays a consultative role to the puppet president, responsible for the promulgation of security measures, the guiding and supervision of martial law. It has sub-sections respectively in charge of foreign affairs,

finance, judiciary and internal affairs, with a staff of 108, most of them high-ranking army officers. The military presence in the committee leaves no doubt about its nature.

The Key Figure — Chun Du Hwan. The key figure in this "special committee" is Chun Du Hwan, representative of the fascist elements in the army. A favourite of the late dictator Pak Jung Hi who was killed last October, he once served as a brigadier and then as a division commander. He was appointed commander of the security forces in 1979. He has sworn he would avenge Pak Jung Hi's death.

In the military coup last December, Chun Du Hwan as commander of the security forces also picked up the post of acting director of the central intelligence agency to become the most powerful man in the army. Then he moved quickly to take a firmer hold of political power.

Background. In May this year, hundreds of thousands of students in Seoul, Taegu, Pusan, Inchun and other places rose in heroic struggle against dictatorial rule. On May 18, in Kwangju there was a mammoth demonstration of 300,000 workers, peasants, students and members of religious organizations. The demonstrators seized con-

trol of the city proper. The south Korean authorities sent in 17,000 troops in an attack on the headquarters of the demonstrators. Enforcing the "extraordinary martial law," Chun Du Hwan and company have not only swept away their political rivals, but also cracked down on the students and other people demanding democracy and the abolition of the "Yushin system" of Pak Jung Hi.

It is against this background that the "special committee" was created. It is a duplicate of the now defunct "supreme committee for reconstruction of the country" of the dead dictator. It shows that Chun Du Hwan and other military bosses are attempting to maintain Pak's "Yushin system" and thus exposing themselves as Yushin remnants. They are doing exactly what Pak did when he staged a coup on May 16, 1961.

The People Say, "No." The broad masses of the south Korean people, however, are against the "Yushin system," because under that dictatorial rule, their basic rights and interests were trampled underfoot and large numbers of innocent people were arrested or held in detention. Since Pak Jung Hi was killed last October, the south Korean people have demanded the abolition of the "Yushin constitution" and the democratization of politics to ensure their fundamental rights. They took to the streets to fight the police sent out to suppress them. Although the Kwangju people's struggle has been temporarily put down, the demands still stand and the south Korean people will continue to fight the fascist rule.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst Guo Bian



Viet Nam

New Exodus of Refugees

— Interviewing "boat people" at reception centre in Guangzhou

RECENTLY the outflow of Vietnamese refugees has been resumed. A total of 10,496 Vietnamese boat people landed in Southeast Asian countries and regions in May, said a spokesman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. A further 6,288 refugees from Laos and Viet Nam arrived in Thailand over land in May. The increase in numbers is expected to continue in June.

Why should so many people take to fleeing their own country in boats, risking their lives in the open sea? Following is a report by a Xinhua correspondent who visited some of the refugees at the reception centre on the outskirts of Guangzhou.

A Narrow Escape

At noon on March 24, a typhoon struck Leizhou Peninsula,

A Vietnamese refugee boat was being pounded mercilessly by wind and waves. The boat, 7 metres long and 1.5 metres wide, had some planks staved in and water was pouring in. The refugees on board were half drowned. A young man was at the helm and he was trying to keep the 17-h.p. engine turning when a big wave swamped the vessel. The refugees were shouting and sobbing, clinging desperately to the sinking ship. That was when a Chinese fishing vessel, *Hongwei 102*, found them. Ten minutes after all the 49 on board were transferred to the Chinese vessel, the Vietnamese boat sank out of sight. Among those rescued were several fishermen, students, a tailor, a Buddhist monk, a college lecturer, a doctor and a watchmaker. There were six families. All the refugees are of Viet Nam's majority Kinh nationality, and from Hue in central Viet Nam.

Unwilling to Die in Kampuchea

The refugees invited this correspondent to their dormitory in a building surrounded by trees. As they talked about Viet Nam conscripting men to be sent to Kampuchea, the refugees grew more and more agitated.

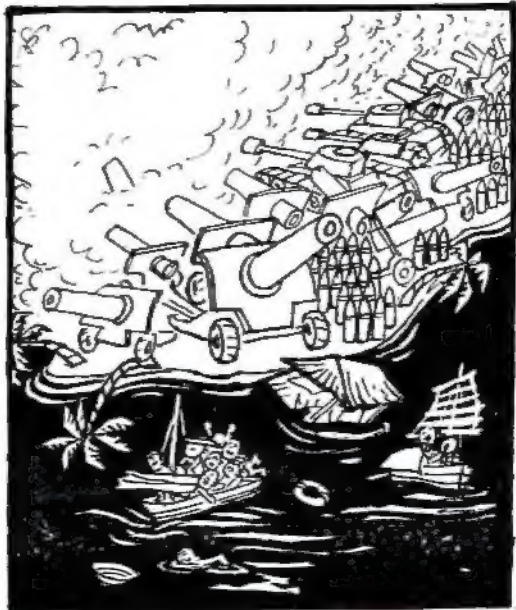
Fisherman Nguyen Van Phung from Huonghai village said the village cadres told him to report for conscription at the end of last year. He wanted no part in the aggression against another country, so he went to stay with a relative in a nearby town to escape induction. However, he was forced to return home two months later because he could not make a living there. The village militiamen detained and tortured him and he was set free only after bribing them. "I could not beat the next induction so I had to leave the country," he said.

This correspondent met 13 middle-aged fishermen and five high school students. They all said they had left to escape being drafted. Nguyen Thach from a secondary school in Hue city said that two graduates in his school were forced to fight in Kampuchea, where they were killed. The boy said he could see the same fate ahead for him, so he decided to leave his parents and join his cousin in an attempt to leave their country. The Vietnamese authorities have even drafted monks into the army, the refugees said.

Life Unbearable

Since Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea and the armed conflict it provoked at the Chinese-Vietnamese border, life for the south Vietnamese people has been getting harder and harder and has in fact become unbearable, the refugees told this correspondent.

Twenty-three-year-old Do Van Lan, a fisherman of Huonghai village, fled together with his wife, younger brother and three other family members.



Village authorities had demanded that they sell half of their catch to the government at low prices but had refused to provide them with grain sold at official prices. The fishermen had to buy grain on the black market where the price of rice was more than 20 times the official rate. They tried to sell 70 to 80 per cent of their catches on the black market to earn a living. When this was discovered by village security men, Do Van Lan was fined and detained. After his release, the security men constantly tried to fault him. He told Xinhua, "From then on, I've been trying to get away, to escape hell."

Unendurable Oppression

The way the cadres from the north behaved has aroused strong public indignation in the south. People called them "profiteers" and "local despots" who lord it over the people, said the refugees.

The refugees also cited numerous examples of the infamous conduct of the cadres from the north in Hue city, such as the forcible occupation of people's homes, extortion of those peddlers driven to the new economic zones and bullying the local cadres. The refugees said that doctors of Hue city are incensed by what had happened to a local hospital director. The director, a professionally competent doctor, was replaced by a cadre from the north who had only a smattering of medical knowledge. Then he was made to take the blame when the new director should be held responsible for the death of a patient.

The experiences of these refugees reveal that it is the authorities' bullying and oppression that is causing the new exodus of refugees, whose

numbers are increasing daily. In Huonghai village of Thuan An district, 250 of the 5,000 local people have been compelled to go abroad. One-tenth of the students in a middle school in Hue have left the country along with their families. The proportion of refugees of the Kinh nationality among those leaving is on the rise.

At the end of the five-day visit, this correspondent met with 36 refugees from the Nha Trang region about to depart for

new homes in Switzerland through the arrangement of a U.N. refugee organization. A 19-year-old girl student Nguyen Thi Tue said that she had heard from her schoolmates who had fled Viet Nam that 15 students from her school alone had died at sea and the fate of others was still unknown.

People cannot help asking: When will this human tragedy come to an end?

— Xinhua Correspondent
Chen Jiang

OPEC Conference Sidelights

Report From Algiers

At the 57th ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) held in Algiers from June 9 to 11, representatives of Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and nine other member countries discussed long-term strategy, oil prices and output, and strengthening ties between OPEC countries and third world non-oil countries. A communique issued after the meeting said that the oil prices are being adjusted to a ceiling of 32 U.S. dollars per barrel, and value differentials to be added to the said ceiling should not exceed in any case five dollars per barrel. The communique also contained a series of other resolutions, including the fixing of natural gas prices in line with those of crude oil, the setting up of a special college to train technicians for other developing countries and the creation of an OPEC news agency. Without doubt all these will contribute positively to strengthening co-operation among third world countries and promoting the development of their national economies.

It is quite natural for the OPEC countries to adjust their oil prices to safeguard their economic rights and interests and offset the impact of the worldwide inflation. At the opening ceremony, Algerian President Chadli cited examples proving that the prices of industrial and agricultural exports to the developing countries were too high. It is not the adjustment of oil prices that is causing worldwide inflation, he pointed out.

The West's Concern. For Japan and many Western countries heavily dependent on imported oil, the adjustment is vexing. At the conference site hundreds of reporters from various parts of the world, mostly from the West and Japan, were milling about. The discussions were secret, but reporters went everywhere trying to pick up information. We ran into a large group of some 30 Japanese reporters. After exchanging greetings, the first thing they said was: "We Japanese are very interested in the conference." It is not strange at all that Japan and the West which depend heavily on OPEC for their oil supplies should show such intense interest.

The conference criticized the West for wasting oil and excessive stockpiling of oil. As we understand it, while an oil shortage has led to repeated increases in oil prices, the oil-consuming countries have overstocked oil, and some countries have even used tankers to store their oil. What has caused this?

A Major Cause for New Oil Price Increases. The repeated oil price increases are connected in a way with the growing unrest in the Middle East. The unstable situation in Iran has led to a drop in its oil exports. Moreover, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, threatening the oil route through the Gulf and the Indian

Ocean, has destabilized the Middle East. This has led oil-consuming countries, worried about a shut-off of the oil route, to rush to buy, stock up and hoard oil. Some people hold that this is one major cause for the new increases in oil prices.

To stabilize the situation in the Middle East, to protect the oil-producers' interests and to ensure the free and unimpeded passage of oil, it is necessary for the various forces of the world to fulfil the pressing task to unite and stop Moscow's aggressive drive south.

— "Renmin Ribao" Correspondents Ke Yuelin and Zhang Qichang

Terror Stalks Italy

WITH the killing of a political commentator for Milan's *Corriere della Sera* and a policeman in Rome on the same day towards the end of last month, the number of victims of terrorist assassination in Italy totalled 30 in the first five months of the year.

For a long time the cities of Italy have been plagued by kidnappings and shootings or other acts of terrorism almost daily. Two years ago, the kidnapping and murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades shook the Western world. It is reported that there are over a hundred fairly large terrorist organizations in the country and their activities terrorize society and add to social unrest. Terrorism is the biggest problem for political parties of all stripes and society in general. Italian President Alessandro Pertini said in his New

Year broadcast this year that he had many worries but that of terrorism was the biggest.

In recent years, the targets of terrorist slaying have expanded from local factory managers, directors and trade union officials to include influential government and political figures as well as judiciary officials and police and army officers. The government has assigned over 2,000 special agents throughout the country to the war against terrorism and in Rome alone 15 per cent of the carabinieri are engaged in it. Last December, Italy's police launched a nationwide sweep of arrests and today there are about 700 terrorists under lock and key.

The names of the terrorist groups in Italy are many and varied. Their views are confusing and their compositions very complex, with all kinds of political inclinations. Some

claim to be "working class." Some embrace one "-ism" or another. Some are extremists. And some are just members of the underworld. There are also those who have failed to find the correct revolutionary road and have become putschists. Their activities, however, have all been condemned and spurned by the people at home and abroad. The Communist Party of Italy is resolutely opposed to terrorism and supports the government's anti-terrorist measures.

The Italian authorities are keeping a close watch on the terrorists' links with foreign countries. From the foreign-made weapons captured from the terrorists, the government believes that some people are plotting the subversion of Italy. A foreign news agency reported that Italian officials have expressed the view that the K.G.B. is behind the terrorist activities in Italy and that they are part of the Soviet plan to support the creation of turmoil in Western Europe. It is also reported that the Red Brigades terrorists have connections with terrorist organizations in neighbouring countries.

Terrorism has deep-seated social roots. The terrorists have one thing in common, and that is their dissatisfaction and resentment of the injustices of the prevailing social system. Last year, Italy had over 1.7 million unemployed and a rate of inflation reaching 20 per cent. With such a state of affairs, many people have been reduced to grinding poverty. They see no hope for the future, so they have taken to desperate acts of violence to wreak vengeance on society.

— Zhang Hua

Theoretical Discussion

On Class and Class Struggle

A discussion on class and class struggle in present-day China has taken place in theoretical circles lately. We publish here excerpts from articles with different viewpoints which have appeared in the Chinese press. The first part "How Is Class Determined?" and the second part "Yardstick for the Elimination of Exploiting Classes" were carried in Nos. 20 and 22 respectively. The following are the third and fourth parts. — Ed.

3. Target of Class Struggle in China Today

THERE are no more exploiting classes in our country, but class struggle is still around. What, then, are the targets of the struggle in present-day China? What are the two sides?

"Elements of Remnants of Exploiting Classes"

An article by Ji Shixue (published in *Hongqi*, No. 9, 1979) held that our class struggle just now should be directed against elements of the remnants of the exploiting classes.

In a class society, class struggle invariably is one between two main antagonistic classes and goes on throughout the existing society which they belong to. Things are different in a socialist society; here the task is to eliminate classes eventually, and so it is impossible for a struggle to be waged from beginning to end between integrated, antagonistic classes. Prior to the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in our country, the bourgeoisie, it is true, had lost its ruling status politically; still, as a class, it grappled with the proletariat because it still had some means of production in its hands. Class struggle then continued to be one between two integrated, antagonistic classes.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, with the termination of fixed interest payments to the bourgeoisie, this class ceased to exist as a class. Landlords and rich peasants, as members of the exploiting classes, had undergone a prolonged period of remoulding and so most of them have become labourers living by their own labour. Thus, class struggle in our country today is no longer a struggle between two integrated, antagonistic classes but one waged by us against elements of the remnants of the exploiting classes, including newly arisen hostile elements.

The elimination of classes, like their emanation, is a historical process; no exploiting class of any kind comes into being in a day all of a sudden, nor does it disappear in a day all of a sudden. The process of the complete elimination of classes is something like this: the elimination of the exploiting classes — the elimination of elements of the remnants of these classes — the elimination of all class differences. China today is in the midst of that specific historical phase of eliminating elements of the remnants of the exploiting classes.

Another Formulation — "Remnants of the Exploiting Classes"

In an article carried by *Renmin Ribao*, October 31, 1979, Wang Guixiu and Zhang Xianyang express the following opinion:

The target of class struggle in our country today is none other than "the remnants of the exploiting classes." The writers maintain that this class struggle is carried out by the workers, peasants and intellectuals who are socialist labourers, against "the remnants of the exploiting classes." Here, they feel, it is extremely important to have a firm grasp of the concept of "the remnants of the exploiting classes" and a proper understanding of its connotations and extensions.

What is meant by "remnants of the exploiting classes"? The authors think that

roughly it denotes two kinds of people and one particular thing—

(1) Elements of the remnants of the former exploiting classes, usually referred to as “the old elements of the exploiting classes,” that is, that section of people from the landlord class, the rich peasants and the bourgeoisie, who have not yet been reformed. Though few in number, still there are such people.

(2) Exploiters of every description who have newly emerged, and persons hostile to socialism. They may not have belonged to an exploiting class before but in so far as their class attributes and their function in society are concerned, they are essentially no different from the old elements of the exploiting classes and so should also be considered “remnants of the exploiting classes.” In our country where the system of exploitation has been eliminated and the system of small production transformed, and where the stable dominance of the socialist system has been established, these exploiters can only exist in partnership with “remnants of the exploiting classes” as newcomers.

(3) There is also the political and ideological influence of the exploiting classes which must not be underestimated, because it, too, is a kind of social force that undermines and corrupts socialism and, under certain conditions, may produce serious adverse effects. Thus, in essence, the political and ideological influence of the exploiting classes, too, belongs to the category of the “remnants of the exploiting classes.”

Some comrades hold that class struggle in our country at the present stage is one between us and the “elements of the remnants of the exploiting classes.” Such a statement is not very well put, not precise enough, because it fails to distinguish between “elements of the remnants of the exploiting classes” and “remnants of the exploiting classes” which are two different concepts. In the first place, the former concept does not accurately reflect the class situation in our country following the elimination of the exploiting classes as a class. It must be pointed out that the remnants of the exploiting classes at the present stage still represent a social force, not just a few “elements.” Secondly, the idea “elements of remnants of exploiting classes” usually refers to the remaining members of the former exploiting classes; it does not include exploiters who have newly emerged and hostile elements. To define the “elements of the remnants of the exploit-

ing classes” as the target of class struggle at the present stage can easily mislead people and inadvertently create the false impression that no new exploiters have emerged and there aren’t any hostile elements and even if there were, they couldn’t do very much harm to the cause of socialism. Thirdly, the term “elements of the remnants of the exploiting classes” certainly does not include the political and ideological influence of the exploiting classes and if this is excluded from the scope of class struggle in our country at the present stage, we will be at a great disadvantage. The real situation is: in our country, the political and ideological influence of the exploiting classes has penetrated into practically every sphere of our life, political, economic, and cultural. This is something that absolutely must not be ignored.

In short, we hold that here it is more proper to stick to the concept “remnants of the exploiting classes.” Our struggle against the “remnants of the exploiting classes” may be described as class struggle in a specific form unlike class struggles of the past, or as “class struggle in the absence of exploiting classes.” This is the basic feature of class struggle in our country at present, and indicates that class struggle in our country has already entered a new historical stage.

4. Is There Class Struggle Among the People Themselves?

IN our society, there are two types of contradictions, entirely different in nature, contradiction between ourselves and the enemy and that among the people themselves. Who are the people and who is the enemy—these concepts vary in content in different historical periods. Is there class struggle among the people themselves? By this question we mean: Does class struggle still exist among the classes, social strata and groups who favour, support and work for socialist construction?

One Kind of Opinion Says Yes

The reason:

(1) Class struggle among the people themselves means the existence among the people themselves of contradictions and struggles

which are opposed to the interests of the proletariat; it is class struggle in objective existence, and not merely a matter of the reflections of class struggle in society.

(2) According to Comrade Mao Zedong, under conditions in China today, class struggle is partly contradiction between the enemy and ourselves while most of its manifestations are contradictions among the people. This thesis still holds good. For instance, disturbances created by a small number of people, except for those involving a very few class enemies, are by and large problems among the people themselves. Certain illegal acts which impair the fundamental interests of the proletariat but are not so serious as to become criminal offences are manifestations of the current class struggle among the people themselves.

(3) The ideology of a particular class is, relatively speaking, independent of the class itself; the ideologies of exploiting classes do not disappear immediately with the elimination of these classes; these ideologies and their expression, representing the interests and aspirations of the exploiting classes, are in conflict with the interests of the people and state. Our struggle against "the six types of persons" and "the two types of remnants" in the ideological realm is a class struggle; the struggle against the ideologies of the exploiting classes found among the people themselves is, generally speaking, also class struggle by nature, and is the same in essence, though differing in form.

(4) Class struggle does not necessarily mean contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. We must not sweepingly regard class struggle as contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. Otherwise, the logical conclusion would be that class struggle does not exist at all among the people themselves.

(5) The magnification of class struggle is not caused by the fact that there is class struggle among the people themselves. Admitting or not admitting this very fact is not inevitably tied with the magnification of class struggle. As class struggle among the people does in fact exist, if we take it lightly and handle it as an

ordinary ideological problem and then, when the problem grows serious, deal with it as a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, the result will of course be the magnification of class struggle.

Another Kind of Opinion Says No

The reason.

(1) Class struggle is the struggle between the oppressor class and the oppressed class, the exploiting class and the exploited class, whose fundamental interests are in conflict. Viewed in the light of this definition, obviously class struggle of this kind does not exist among the people themselves in our country today

(2) The concept "the people" as evolved up to now, means socialist workers, peasants, intellectuals and patriots who support socialism. Among them, contradictions of one kind or another notwithstanding, there is no clash of fundamental interests, still less a state of class struggle. Thus, their contradictions cannot be called class struggle.

(3) The struggle against the "six types of persons" and the "two types of remnants" must not be handled in the way we handle the national bourgeoisie — as class struggle among the people themselves. Therefore, our struggle against them must not be conducted as if it is a struggle among the people themselves

(4) We must not make sweeping references to "class struggle in the ideological realm." The ideological struggle against the exploiting classes comprises two different kinds of struggle. The struggle against us by the "six types of persons" and the "two types of remnants" armed with the ideologies of the exploiting classes and our struggle against their ideologies to strike blows at them are class struggle. The ideologies of the exploiting classes found among the people themselves are merely reflections or impacts of that struggle; our struggle against them is not class struggle itself, but self-education and remoulding among the people themselves.

(5) It is not proper to continue to speak of class struggle among the people themselves. Class struggle among the people themselves refers to the struggle between the working class and the national bourgeoisie. But since 1957, this concept has been extended to include contradictions among the people themselves caused by the influence of class struggle, thus com-

* The six types of persons: counter-revolutionaries, enemy agents, criminals seriously undermining social order, those who have degenerated, new exploiters engaged in corruption, theft and speculation and the few landlords and rich peasants who have not reformed themselves. The two types of remnants are those of the gang of four and of the former exploiting classes.

pletely lumping together what are only the reflections and influence of class struggle with the question of class struggle itself, and in this way, magnifying class struggle.

Some Contradictions Are in the Nature of Class Struggle

The reason:

(1) Owing to the fact that in our country there still are class enemies of all descriptions hostile to the socialist system, that the political and ideological influence of the exploiting classes will continue to exist for a long time to come, the struggles involved will have influence and reflections among the people themselves. Contradictions and struggles arising in this way should be said to have the nature of class struggle. But this struggle and class struggle belong to two different concepts: the former refers to reflections, the "current," the latter means the very thing itself, the "source."

(2) Some describe the political and ideological influence of the exploiting classes as a kind of "social power," a "social force," or

"remnants of the exploiting classes." This not only creates confusion theoretically but is also very harmful in practice. The reason is because autocracy, bureaucracy, privilege-mindedness, patriarchal styles of work in the political life of the state, as far as their ideological origin is concerned, are rooted in the political and ideological influence of the exploiting classes, being reflections or influences of the such ideologies among the people themselves and having the nature of class struggle. But they cannot be called a "social power" or a "social force."

(3) Class struggle has all kinds of reflections among the people themselves. In the political, economic and ideological realms, as well as in the case of criminal offences, some criminal activities are reflections of class struggle found among the people. But our struggle against some individuals among the people, who are under the influence of the ideologies of the exploiting classes, and against certain capitalist activities cannot be regarded as class struggle, because such a struggle is not a direct confrontation between two hostile classes; therefore we can only speak of it as having the nature of class struggle. □

How to Pronounce the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

Following is the Chinese phonetic alphabet showing the pronunciation with approximate English equivalents. Spelling in the Wade system is in brackets for reference.

- "a" (a), a vowel, as in far;
- "b" (p), a consonant, as in be;
- "c" (ts), a consonant, as "ts" in its; and
- "ch" (ch), a consonant, as "ch" in church, strongly aspirated;
- "d" (t), a consonant, as in do;
- "e" (e), a vowel, as "er" in her, the "r" being silent; but "ie", a diphthong, as in yes and "ei", a diphthong, as in way;
- "f" (f), a consonant, as in foot;
- "g" (k), a consonant, as in go;
- "h" (h), a consonant, as in her, strongly aspirated;
- "i" (i), a vowel, two pronunciations:
 - 1) as in eat
 - 2) as in sir in syllables beginning with the consonants c, ch, r, s, sh, z and zh;
- "j" (ch), a consonant, as in jeep;
- "k" (k), a consonant, as in kind, strongly aspirated;

- "l" (l), a consonant, as in land;
- "m" (m), a consonant, as in me;
- "n" (n), a consonant, as in no;
- "o" (o), a vowel, as "aw" in law;
- "p" (p), a consonant, as in par, strongly aspirated;
- "q" (ch), a consonant, as "ch" in cheek;
- "r" (j), a consonant pronounced as "r" but not rolled, or like "z" in azure;
- "s" (s, ss, sz), a consonant, as in sister; and
- "sh" (sh), a consonant, as "sh" in shore;
- "t" (t), a consonant, as in top, strongly aspirated;
- "u" (u), a vowel, as in too, also as in the French "u" in "tu" or the German unlaute "u" in "Muenchen";
- "v" (v), is used only to produce foreign and national minority words, and local dialects;
- "w" (w), used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with "u" when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in want;
- "x" (hs), a consonant, as "sh" in she;
- "y", used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with "i" or "u" when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in yet;
- "z" (ts, tz), a consonant, as in zero; and
- "zh" (ch), a consonant, as "j" in jump.

Medical and Health Service

by Our Correspondent Lin Yang

What about medical and health service in China after the ten years of turmoil which began in 1966? Is there a basic change in the policy of the state in this field? A "Beijing Review" correspondent interviewed Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzong* and visited some places in urban and suburban Shanghai to find out the answer. Her report follows.

Public Health Minister on Modernization

Question: Minister Qian, can you say something about the goal of medical and health service in the modernization programme, the new Long March the whole nation has set out on?

Answer: Well, to put it in a nutshell, our goal is to elevate medical science and technology in our country to the world's advanced levels, to provide our hospitals and clinics in both urban and rural areas with modern technology and equipment and run them in a scientific way; also we must build up a huge professional contingent with a good grasp of modern medical science and technology. The ultimate aim



Public Health Minister Qian.

is, of course, to raise the general health level of the whole nation to a considerable extent.

Q: What is the guideline for the modernization of medicine and public health?

A: Our principle is to keep to the socialist orientation, import advanced technology while maintaining self-reliance and make progress step by step on the basis of what we have achieved thus far.

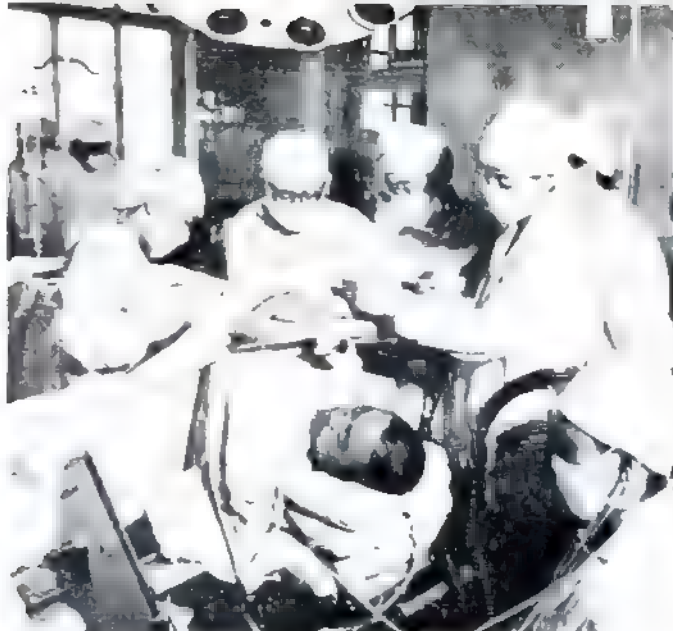
Before the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, life for the people in our country was hard and sanitary conditions were extremely poor; the working people both in town and the countryside did not

have access to minimum medical care. In 30 years' time, we have managed to set up a nationwide medical and health service network and build up a number of bases for training medical personnel and researchers as well as for producing medicines and medical appliances. Regular mass movements have been launched to improve sanitary conditions both in town and the countryside; this has lowered the incidence of many diseases. A new medical science incorporating both Western medicine and traditional Chinese medicine, which are two different medical schools each with its own merits, has developed steadily and produced some advanced achievements.

By modern standards, medical science in our country is, of course, still not highly developed, its equipment is outdated and its development in various regions, in town and the countryside, is very uneven. We'll have to work hard for a long time to come before this situation can be changed. To speed up this change we need to learn the more advanced science in foreign countries and their experience in management and, whenever it is possible, we should import some advanced technology and equipment. Self-conceit and closed-door policy have nothing in common with the policy of self-reliance.

As to our guideline, I think the four main principles laid

* Qian Xinzong, 69, is an expert on public health. He was a surgeon in the Eighth Route Army and a leader of health work in the 1930s and 1940s. As Vice-Minister of Public Health, he put forward in 1965 a programme for the training of paramedics in the countryside in the hope of transforming within ten years the look of the Chinese countryside in public health. He is contributing his share to making marked improvements in public health in the rural areas in this decade.



A needle in the patient's right forearm is all that is needed for acupuncture anaesthesia during a pneumonectomy.

down by the Party Central Committee and the late Chairman Mao in the early years of the People's Republic fit conditions in our country quite well and we should continue to follow these principles in our modernization programme. These principles are: **Be geared to the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers who form the main body of the working people; put prevention first; unite medical doctors of the traditional Chinese and Western schools; combine health work with a mass movement.** What we are to throw overboard are the ultra-Left, harmful practices sponsored by the gang of four in the name of "revolution in health work"

Q: Can you give some examples of the practices you just mentioned?

A: Why, of course. You've probably heard of the film *Chun Miao*, said to be "a true picture of the revolution in health work." In it the head of a commune clinic was uglified as a "capitalist roader" who was indifferent to the sufferings of the working people and a doctor discredited as a counter-revolu-

tionary with bitter hatred for the working people. It is a film about a girl in the countryside named Chun Miao who "rebelled against them" and "seized power from their hands."

Were happenings like this all fictitious? No, this is what the gang of four actually did during the Cultural Revolution. Thousands of leaders of medical and health institutions, who had saved many lives and helped the wounded in the revolutionary wars, and who continued to serve the people wholeheartedly in the time of peaceful construction, were toppled; at the same time, doctors and experts of renown were branded "bourgeois authorities"

and persecuted. This was followed by turmoil hidden under super-revolutionary slogans

For instance, under the slogan of putting the stress on the rural areas, medical and health work in cities, factories and mines was weakened and thrown into disorder. This in turn held back progress in medical work in the countryside

Under the slogan of criticizing "bourgeois intellectuals," large numbers of professionals were deprived of the right to engage in day-to-day work and scientific research. Under the slogan of doing away with "revisionist rules and regulations," the normal order in many hospitals was disturbed; even such a basic requirement as filling out a patient's case history and keeping it on file was dubbed an "obsolete usage" and abolished

Under the slogan of tackling common diseases and frequently occurring diseases, research work in sophisticated medical science and technology and basic theoretical studies were criticized or discriminated against and dismissed as "theories divorced from practice."

The slogan of self-reliance was misinterpreted to mean any reference to the experience of foreign countries was tantamount to "worshipping and having blind faith in foreign



"Look at mamma at that time!" An ex-schistosomiasis victim showing her children her photo taken before she was cured of the disease.

things"; our medical personnel, as a result, had little access to foreign medical literature and data.

Q: Does this imply that it was not proper to raise the slogan of putting the stress on the rural areas?

A: Oh no. I was pointing out how the gang of four distorted the slogan. Health work in the countryside is our main job; this is beyond question. You see, ours is a big country with four-fifths of the population living in the countryside; after years of effort, the rural areas



Chiropractic massage along the spinal column to cure children's digestive troubles, an efficacious way of treatment in traditional Chinese medicine.

The gang of four counterposed health work in the rural areas to that in cities. Anyone who showed an interest in working in the city was accused of overlooking work in the rural areas or of "serving urban overlords." The aftermath, for quite a long time, was that health undertakings in cities failed to make progress or were undermined.

To set things right, both urban and rural areas should be taken into account under an overall plan. This means that we should duly strengthen medical and health work in cities, factories and mines. This will in turn help train medical personnel for the countryside in a more effective way, supply more medicines and equipment, popularize the achievements of scientific research work and resolve some knotty problems. Only in this way can health work in the rural areas be steadily elevated on the basis of popularization and further popularized under the guidance of elevation, thereby gradually narrowing the differences between rural and urban health work.

Q: How do you appraise the training of barefoot doctors [paramedics, peasants as part-time medics] and the co-operative medicare hailed as the main achievements of the "revolution in public health"?

A: Both are the right things to do; they are being developed and raised to a higher level. But when the gang of four bragged that the two were "newborn things" which they had discovered, they were simply trying to take credit which didn't belong to them. These two things appeared long before the Cultural Revolution and developed later on because they are what the people need

and because they are what we can afford at this stage of development.

Q: what is the determinant in the modernization of our medical and health undertakings?

A: Our problem now is we cannot renovate our equipment fast enough and, what is more, the vocational level and skills of our medical personnel are rather low. So is the level of management. There is a gap between the well qualified ones and their successors. Investigation shows that about 40 per cent of the nation's health workers have not had a sound professional training; their basic knowledge in this field is very poor. Therefore, the training of professionals at a faster tempo has become an urgent task and the key factor.

Q: In recent years, there has been emphasis on the establishment of a new medical science by combining traditional Chinese medicine with Western. What significance does this have for speeding up modernization?

A: It is our aim to establish a new type of medical science which is highly modernized and has national characteristics of our own. We have a treasure trove in traditional medicine which is of long standing and is very popular among the masses. New China encourages the combination of traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine. This means carrying forward the special advantages of the former under the guidance of modern, scientific methods—a quick and effective way to developing a modern medical science in our country. So far it has proved to be highly successful in treating acute abdominal diseases, bone fractures, certain cardiovascular

diseases and other non-surgical ailments, as well as in the use of acupuncture and cautery and acupuncture anaesthesia.

Facts and Figures

OLD China was known as "the sick man of Asia," a political epithet pointing out the plight of a country haunted by poverty, hunger and pestilence. Much of this has been done away with in the last 30 years.

- The whole country now boasts 65,000 hospitals. 25 times as many as in 1949 at the founding of the People's Republic.

- There is at least one general hospital in each of the nation's 2,000-odd counties; all 55,000 people's communes have their own clinics; and practically every production brigade (each embracing one or several villages) which numbers 600,000, has its own medical station. Before liberation medical institutions in the Chinese countryside were few and far between.

- By the end of last year, China had 2,559 maternity and

child care centres, 1,066 centres preventing and treating special diseases, and 295 academies (institutes) of medical science. In addition, there were 3,047 sanitation and quarantine stations.

- The whole country has 1,932,000 hospital beds, 24.2 times the 1949 figure. This includes a 5.9-fold increase in the number of beds in maternity and child care wards and a 35.7-fold increase in beds in children's hospitals.

- The proportion of the number of hospital beds in urban and rural areas was 74.8 : 25.2 in 1949 and 38.3 : 61.7 in 1979.

- There are now 2,642,000 doctors, pharmacists, nurses and other technicians; the highly qualified ones among them number 436,000; medical persons of intermediate qualification number 1,108,000.

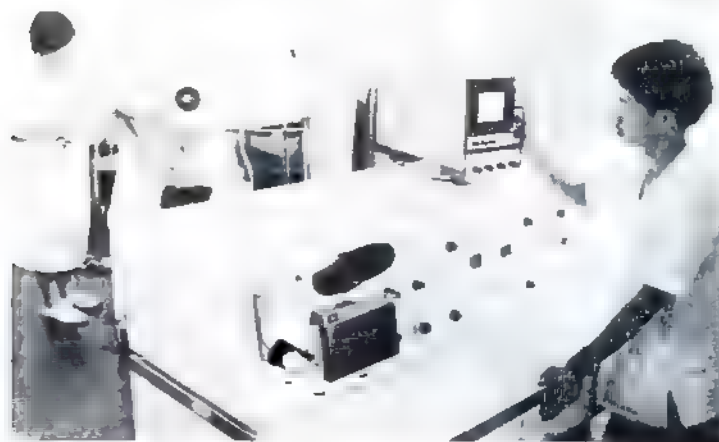
- Graduates from medical colleges in the last 30 years number 388,000, 40.8 times as many as the aggregate total between 1928 and 1948; those from middle schools of medicine number 800,000, over 19 times

as many as the total in the two decades preceding 1949. There are also all kinds of courses for training barefoot doctors and health workers.

- Peasants trained as barefoot doctors number 1,575,000 (about one-third of them are women), as health workers 2,819,000 and as midwives 709,000.

- China is now more or less self-sufficient in medicines and medical appliances, the supply of which before liberation had to be imported; it is also exporting them in small quantities. The state has adopted a policy of low prices for medicines. The production of medicines is a non-profit endeavour. After six nationwide price reductions, medicines are now 80 per cent cheaper than in 1950.

- Among the infectious diseases common in the old society in our country, smallpox has long been wiped out; the plague, cholera, kala-azar and venereal diseases have been basically eliminated; typhus and recurrent fever are occasionally found in some places; polio is also under control; the incidence of measles is markedly low; that of tuberculosis, too, has been greatly reduced. Over 80 per cent of people infested with schistosomiasis, a disease which once prevailed in the nation's 11 southern provinces, one autonomous region and one municipality, and which threatened the health of 100 million, have been cured. With infectious diseases gradually brought under control, cardiovascular disease and cancer have become the main fatal diseases in many parts of the country.



Gamma-ray machine trial-produced in Shanghai, a kind of radioactive isotope scanner to examine visceral tumours. When connected with video tape, television set and electronic computer, it also handles data-processing to study ailments and functions of visceral organs.

Hospitals and Doctors in Shanghai

HOW to heal the trauma caused by the ten-year turmoil and run our socialist hospitals well? Following are some of the ideas expressed in the course of my interviews with dozens of doctors, nurses and administrative personnel in Shanghai.

Back to the Socialist Way in The True Sense of the Word

If you did not have any personal experience of the ten years of turmoil in this country, you will perhaps notice nothing new when you visit a hospital in Shanghai. At the outpatient department you see patients

waiting their turn in the lobby, or getting a check-up, and doctors examining patients, making diagnoses and prescribing treatment; in the wards, doctors and nurses are making rounds.

But many people I met told me that it was only in the last two years or so that things there had begun to return to normal. An old friend of mine told me her experience in the years of turmoil when her father had an operation for cancer of the bladder at a big-name hospital. After waiting for a long time she saw a little old man dressed in white coming out from the

operating room. With one hand he was pushing the wheeled stretcher on which her father was lying and with the other hand, holding a transfusion bottle overhead. When he asked aloud for the patient's next of kin, the daughter went up to take the bottle and followed the stretcher to the ward. Now that little old man was a veteran urologist who had just been "liberated" after having been subjected to criticism for years. He was the operating surgeon, but because there was no longer any recognizable division of labour in the hospital, he himself had to take the patient still under the effects of the anaesthesia back to the ward and struggle to get him into bed with the intravenous needle still in his arm. My friend sighed as she remarked: "Fortunately, my father happens to be rather small too, otherwise, I really don't know how that little surgeon would have managed."

When I mentioned this episode to Dr. Chen Gongbai, vice-director of the Huashan Hospital, he said that was known as "doctor-nurse-attendant all in one." It was Zhang Chunqiao, one of the four in the gang, who introduced this "revolution" in all Shanghai hospitals. In a few years' time, under such slogans as "eliminate the harsh bourgeois hierarchy" and "seize back working-class leadership," nurses and attendants were encouraged to doctor the sick and even perform operations, while highly trained doctors were told to take up the duties of the nurses and attendants. Elaborate laboratory tests, said to be for nothing but "collecting research material for the authorities," and case histories were mostly abolished. . . .

Average Life Span

To date, the average life span in our country is 68.2, as against 32 in 1949, the year of the founding of the People's Republic.

Statistics show that the average life span of the male in China is 66.9, that of the female is 69.5. That in Beijing is slightly higher than the national average, 69.51 for males and 72.26 for females. That in Shanghai is still higher, 70.64 for males and 75.48 for females.

In the old society, infant mortality in our country

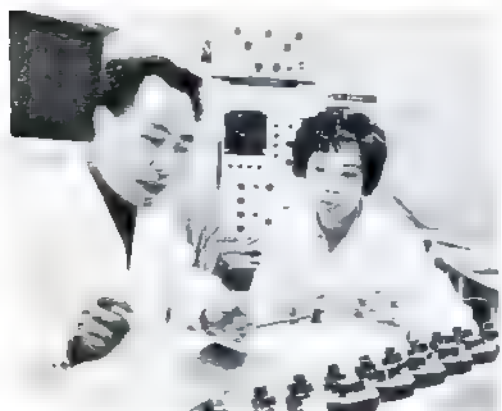
was as high as 200 per thousand. It has dropped considerably in the last 30 years. Thus, with the elimination and control of acute infectious diseases and the effective treatment and prevention of other infectious, parasitic and endemic diseases, our people are obviously in much better health. These are the main factors behind the lengthened life span in China.

The death rate in this country has dropped from 28 per thousand in the early 1950s to 6.29 per thousand today



Old-age villagers somewhere in east China have regular physical check-ups by barefoot doctors. This village with about 100 households now boasts ten nonagenarians.

Dr. Chen was then in his thirties, but, as a leading brain surgeon, he was accused of being a "reactionary authority" like all the veteran professors and specialists and told to "step aside." At that time, it seemed that professional expertise, scientific division of labour, rules and regulations as well as the tradition of good service had all become a stumbling



Dr. Chen (left), one of the earliest graduates in medicine trained in People's China in the 1930s.

block in the "continued revolution." The consequences were quite obvious. All rules and regulations became defunct, no more personal responsibility for one's post, no particular person was in charge of any particular thing, the standard of medical service fell drastically and accidents were commonplace. It was, of course, the patients who suffered most

But these things were so unpopular, explained Dr. Chen, that they didn't last very long. During the ten years, affairs in some hospitals were somewhat better and in others, somewhat worse

According to Dr. Chen, in the last three years, the situation at the Huashan Hospital gradually returned to normal after much effort was made to help people there differentiate between the

real socialist way, which is revolutionary, and ultra-Left practices which are pseudo-revolutionary. Much has been done for this purpose, including the following measures:

Respecting Specialists and Having Faith in the Masses.

In a hospital today, specialists are no longer discriminated against and the director is held responsible under the leadership of the Party committee. Issues touching on overall policy are to be decided on by the Party committee after discussion and carried out accordingly. Through political and ideological education, the Party committee sees that all the work is carried out properly. But this does not mean the Party committee takes care of everything. The director and the four deputy directors each is in charge of medical treatment, teaching, research or administrative work. There is also an academic committee composed of medical specialists from various departments to help specialists play a more effective role in their respective fields.

Hospitals are now run on a democratic basis. In January this year, the medical personnel and staff members of the Huashan Hospital sent their representatives to a congress held for the purpose of listening to the opinions of people working there and to decide on this year's measures for further improvement. All the rules and regulations which have proved to be effective and the system of personal responsibility for one's post have been restored.

Medical Treatment and Scientific Research. Scientific research was by and large suspended in the days of the gang of four. Today, the Huashan Hospital is at once a centre for medical treatment

and the base of a medical college for teaching and research. Medical treatment and scientific research are carried out hand in hand. Two research institutes, one for dermatology and the other for neurology, and research departments of microsurgery, theoretical foundations of traditional Chinese medicine and four other disciplines are being established.

In Town and the Countryside.

While confirming that medical personnel going to the countryside was good for the development of medical work there and for their own ideological progress, special emphasis is now laid on the real results of sending people down to the countryside rather than taking the whole thing as a matter of formality like sending highly accomplished specialists down to the countryside for an indefinite period of time, where they just attend to patients with a cold or dress ordinary wounds. This year, the Huashan Hospital is helping the Jinshan County Hospital (medical centre for the whole county which is permanently hooked up with Huashan) to raise its vocational level. Each department at Huashan is engaged in various kinds of activities with its counterpart at Jinshan.

Politics and Vocational Work.

The principle of being "both red and expert" is once again in force. Medical personnel must strive for unity between ideological progress and higher professional competence; they must have not only the urge to serve the people but also be highly skilled in their field in order to serve the people well. Huashan has now worked out a system for examining the proficiency of its technicians at regular intervals and promoting those who deserve it

Self-Reliance and Learning the Strong Points of Foreign Countries. There have been more vocational contacts with professionals in other countries and some equipment and technology have been imported. At the same time, the potential of the existing equipment is being fully tapped.

Dr. Chen is an energetic man and does his work untiringly. As an administrator, he has not given up the field he is specialized in. He and his colleagues cured a dozen or so cases of brain tumour with high-powered laser treatment, an achievement as good as those of their colleagues in other countries. He was the first surgeon in this country who, in 1963, made use of acupuncture anaesthesia in a cerebral operation. He is now working hard to find out more about the principles underlying anaesthesia of this kind.

Serve the People

Once again, the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly has been brought to the fore. This means seeking neither fame nor material gain, indulging in no more empty talk such as was constantly mouthed in the ten years of turmoil, but working to promote the interests of the people in an active, down-to-earth manner.

A movement to emulate an army surgeon named Lu Shicai is now being unfolded in the medical circles of Shanghai. He displayed a selfless spirit of dedication in the self-defence counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border before he himself died of cancer. Many medical workers pledge to emulate him and do their work better in the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly.

The Workers' and Peasants' Hospital has chalked up a good record in this movement. After three years of hard work, it has succeeded in restoring the standard of medical service to its highest level before the Cultural Revolution; this involved, among other things, accuracy in making diagnoses, and a high rate of patients taking a turn for the better, of wound closure and of turn-over of hospital beds.

This medium-sized hospital in the new industrial area Minhang in southeastern Shanghai, it was founded in 1960. Not very well equipped and with mediocre technical conditions in general, it has nevertheless achieved fairly high standards in the quality of medical service. At a tea party in celebration of the 20th anniversary of its founding, responsible members of factories and rural communes in its vicinity came to express their appreciation and gratitude to the hospital authorities, staff and workers through whose efforts many lives were saved, fine results were obtained in treating industrial accidents and all possible measures were carried out in rescuing the dying. The good service offered by the hospital during consulting hours too was lauded, as well as its continued interest in patients after their discharge. "This is a real hospital for workers and peasants," people said.

"But this does not mean that we have achieved a high level," those working there maintained. "we're only trying to do our best to help our patients as much as we can."

Dr. Yu Qingqing, its director, took the lead in adopting this approach. As a former deputy director, he was labelled a "bourgeois authority," told to

"step aside" and sent to do heavy labour. After the gang of four was toppled, he was promoted to his present post. Some people suggested that he should go back to the city district where conditions were better, while others suggested he should go abroad. But nothing doing, he was determined to devote himself to setting hospital affairs in order. He and his colleagues have restored all rules and regulations touching on the interests of the patients, established relevant new ones and are strictly carrying out the system of personal responsibility for one's post.

As an experienced surgeon, Director Yu participates actively in clinical consultations, gives advice and directs follow-up. He is especially enthusiastic about helping young doctors who were deprived of chances



Dr. Yu (bespectacled)

to improve their professional knowledge for many years during the late sixties and early seventies.

Last year, Dr. Yu and his colleagues were successful in saving the lives of three patients whose hearts had stopped beating for longer than

ten minutes following a high-voltage electric shock or as a result of a certain disease; also, in several hundred cases, they saved the lives of patients and seriously-ill patients and victims of severe accidents. They have also made achievements in probing new methods of treatment for many diseases usually difficult to deal with. In late 1979 the hospital was commended as one of 11 advanced units in the nation's system of medical care. Dr. Yu has been winning more and more esteem and has been awarded the title of labour model of Shanghai. As I was talking with him during a stroll just outside the hospital, time and again workers passing by got off their bikes to say hello to him. They were patients of his, he told me, some of them from years back. That day at the tea reception, I heard this 65-year-old Dr. Yu, amidst general acclaim, pledge to

dedicate the rest of his life to the work of this ordinary hospital which served workers and peasants.

Are Medical Fees High

True, Shanghai residents are not yet living in an affluent society, but it is also true that they don't have to worry much about medical expenses.

Let me cite a random example. I took temporary lodgings in an ordinary three-storey house during my stay in that city. It was located in a district with many small factories and stores. A clerk working at the municipal bureau of culture lives on the first floor. She enjoys free medical service provided by the state, as do others working in government offices, in Party and other mass organizations, teachers, college students and scientific researchers.

On the ground floor is a married couple, both factory workers. According to state regulations on labour insurance, their factory pays their medical expenses in full as well as their full wages during sick leave. As for their family dependents they are entitled to receive half of their medical expenses from the factory; if they still cannot pay up the other half, they may ask for additional aid from the factory. In this family, the 69-year-old grandma (a housewife) has in recent years been suffering from cholelithiasis. Every year the cost of treatment amounts to over 20 yuan, which is only a fraction of the family's total income. Their three boys have always been in good health. The second boy, a middle school student, sustained a fractured femur in an accident the year before last. His parents had to pay only 30 or 40 yuan for the treatment.

Mental Patients

In Shanghai (over 10 million people), according to a general survey among 4 million inhabitants conducted between 1972 and 1978, the incidence of mental disorder was 7.28 per thousand (7.86 per thousand in the urban districts and 6.67 per thousand in the suburban areas); 4.2 per thousand were cases of schizophrenia.

Before liberation there were only 12 psychiatrists and 400 hospital beds for patients with mental disorder in the whole city. Now there are 328 doctors who specialize in mental diseases (104 are highly qualified, the rest are medics), 822 nurses and 5,838 hospital beds. This means three psychiatrists and 50 hospital beds for every 100,000 inhabitants.

In recent years, a citywide prevention and treatment network has been set up. Some people working in health, civil

affairs and public security departments have been organized into a group for prevention and treatment of mental disorders. This group has drawn up an overall programme for work in this field undertaken by the municipal, district and grass-

roots levels, and for collaboration between medical workers and the units where the patients work, members of their families and other social forces.

As is the case elsewhere in the world, China also has the



Where a group of patients with mental disorder are taken care of.

Countryside: Barefoot Doctors Now "Wear Shoes"

The second floor is occupied by an aged professor, and living with him are his daughter and son-in-law, both scientific researchers. All of them are entitled to free medical service. His wife is not working and tends to often fall ill off and on. She and her two grandchildren in their teens used to spend about 30 or 40 yuan for medical attention every year. But since last October the municipal government has been paying half of their expenses — a new dispensation for all dependents of those enjoying free medical service. Guangzhou in south China and a few other cities in east China have in recent years adopted a similar welfare measure for the dependents of civil servants. This practice, however, has not yet been introduced in Beijing and other cities.

BAREFOOT DOCTOR is the pet name given to peasant-doctors in China when they are likened to peasants in south China who used to farm the paddy-fields in their bare feet. At first they received only a brief medical training before taking on work as part-time doctors, part-time peasants, now they have developed into the main force on the preventive and curative front in the rural areas. In China, where most of the people live in the vast countryside, this has blazed a new trail in popularizing medical service.

In 1975 when Comrade Deng Xiaoping was in charge of the work of the State Council, he remarked graphically that barefoot

doctors should eventually wear shoes. In saying this he was not only confirming the achievements made by barefoot doctors, but also expressing the hope that they would increase their medical knowledge and raise their professional proficiency. The gang of four, however, attacked this statement as an attempt to put barefoot doctors on a level with bourgeois intellectuals politically, and therefore, in essence, as a puff of "Right deviationist wind."

This correspondent paid a visit to Chuansha and Nanhu Counties on the outskirts of Shanghai to become acquainted with the work of the barefoot doctors there. They were still essentially ordinary peasants,

problem of recurrence of mental disorder, especially in cases of schizophrenia. Statistics show that in a big city with a dense population like Shanghai, up to ten thousand people have some sort of mental disorder. Not all of them want to be hospitalized, nor is this necessarily called for in all cases. But there is still the problem of treating them and taking care of them. Shanghai has adopted several forms that suit our social conditions and facilities for medical treatment.

Groups in Charge of Treatment and Work. They are sponsored by neighbourhood organizations (grass-roots units in urban areas). A patient whose mental condition has been basically stabilized and who is resting at home is admitted to the care of one of these groups. The patients do manual labour within their capabilities (with a small amount of remuneration). The group sees that the patients take the medicines ordered by the doctor under supervision,

and are provided with psychiatric treatment and ideological education. The patients in these groups may read books and journals, sometimes see movies or watch television, occasionally go on an outing or attend their own sports meet. To date, there are 105 such groups in the city taking care of nearly 2,300 patients.

Nursing Network. A nursing group is composed of the patients' family members and neighbours, plus some retired workers living in the vicinity. This network undertakes to see that the patients take the medicines ordered by the doctor, to observe the patients and make timely reports to the medical workers concerned. They help in giving the patients advice and educating them, as well as solving the social and psychological problems that give rise to mental disorder. There are more than 350 such nursing groups in the city taking care of over

5,000 patients. More than 10,000 people work in this network without receiving any remuneration.

In Local Hospitals. In this big city's several hundred neighbourhood "hospitals," which are the basic units in Shanghai's medical service network, outpatients with mental disorder are received for treatment once or twice a week. Medical personnel there also visit patients at their homes to give advice on how to take care of themselves with necessary medical treatment. They give advice to the nursing network and disseminate knowledge in this field among the masses.

On the Outskirts. The ten outlying counties under the Shanghai municipality have all set up their own mental homes, each with about 100 hospital beds. In commune clinics, people with mental disorder may consult doctors there at regular intervals.



Zhang Jingxin who comes from a long line of doctors of traditional medicine is studying both traditional Chinese and Western medicine.

and have struck deep roots among the people as paramedics who dispense prompt and inexpensive medical treatment. In the course of their work they are steadily improving their skill.

I set out by car from the city proper via an underground tunnel beneath the Huangpu River and, after a dozen minutes' drive, reached Chuansha in the east of Shanghai.

From the Peasants and for the Peasants. Before the mid-50s, there were in this county only several small clinics jointly run by a few general practitioners in the towns. In 1958, when people's communes were established throughout the countryside, each rural commune set up its own health centre to train the first batch of health workers from among the peasants for the production brigades. After three months' study, the trainees each returned with a small medical kit for treating minor illnesses among their fellow-peasants. They were predecessors of the barefoot doctors.

In 1965, altogether 90,000 "peasant-doctors" were trained throughout the country according to a unified programme drawn up by the Ministry of Public Health. In Chuansha County over 300 people, averaging one per brigade, took part in a four-month training course. Members of this contingent later

came to be called barefoot doctors and their numbers were greatly increased.

Barefoot doctors work in the clinics of their own brigades. Besides providing treatment to people in the vicinity, they also organize mass environmental sanitation campaigns, distribute medicine supplied by the state to prevent infectious diseases, and administer vaccines and prophylactic inoculations. They are also responsible for the work of family planning and popularizing hygienic knowledge among the masses.

In Chuansha, of the 570,000 agricultural population 1,032 are barefoot doctors. In other words, each barefoot doctor is roughly in charge of 550 peasants.

Things are better in the adjoining county of Nanhui with an agricultural population of 630,000. It has one barefoot doctor for 420 peasants.

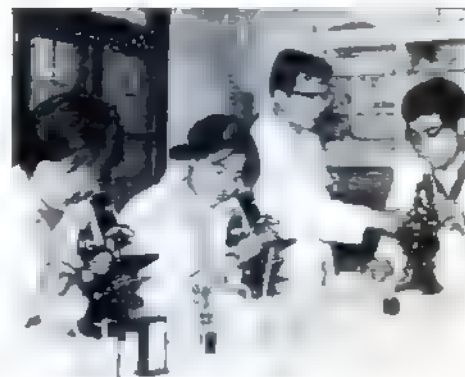
When this correspondent arrived at the clinic of the Xinchang Production Brigade of Nanhui County, woman barefoot doctor Zhang Jingxin was busy giving an injection to a four-month-old baby just back from the hospital. The patient had been diagnosed here as a case of toxemic pneumonia one month ago and transferred to the Shanghai Children's Hospital for treatment. Zhang told me that the clinic had doctors on duty around the clock to give

treatment to about 60 outpatients every day on an average. All common diseases could be treated here, she said.

Dr. Zhang, 26, began serving as a barefoot doctor seven years ago after four months' training in the commune medical centre. Later on, she had chances to further her education for a total of one and a half years at a traditional Chinese medical college and a public health school. All her three colleagues have had much the same experience. In addition to their rotation of duties at the outpatient department, each one is in charge either of maternity, pediatrics or health protection.

At present, the four of them are attending in turn a two-year course of weekly lectures on basic medical knowledge and clinical practice at the commune health centre. The commune plans to give all its barefoot doctors an opportunity for inservice training within five years starting from 1980.

Most of the barefoot doctors in the two counties lacked basic training years before, and efforts were far from enough to help them raise their level. For instance, although one-third of the barefoot doctors of Chuansha have done medical work for more than ten



Barefoot doctors studying in the Chuansha Public Health School.

years, only one-fifth of them have received as much as a year's training.

Retraining. The retraining now under way must, therefore, proceed from basic knowledge and technique. They study how to diagnose over 100 common diseases, how to treat them using traditional Chinese and Western medicines and how to prevent them. They learn the use and properties of over 100 kinds of medicines, and are taught how to collect, plant, process and use 130 kinds of medicinal herbs. Besides, they are expected to master about 30 diagnostic skills and 80 acupoints, and to acquire competence in guiding mass sanitation campaigns and family planning. Examinations based on these aims will be held and those who pass will be given a paramedic's certificate

In Chuansha, a special course sponsored by the county's public health school for barefoot doctors has just begun. All 60 trainees have had at least five years of practical experience. According to the plan, they are expected to reach the level of a paramedic after the scheduled one-year study. The school also runs a three-year training course for paramedics, with trainees from junior middle school graduates. The two courses include about the same basic knowledge, but less time is spent for the former. It is hard to foretell now which course is the faster and better way to train medical workers. At any rate, the two methods will certainly help improve medical work in the rural areas.

On the outskirts of Shanghai, every person this correspondent spoke to, from commune members to leading cadres of the county health bureau, told me that the days when peasants



Inside a village co-operative pharmacy.

could not afford medicines and had no medical attention whatever are gone for ever. Now peasants have their own doctors and medicine, but they wish to have higher quality health care. Much effort has to be made for the nation's vast countryside to achieve such favourable conditions prevailing on the outskirts of a big city.

When Peasants Are Sick

China has a system of co-operative medical service in the rural communes. It is a collective welfare measure which emerged in the 50s to early 60s and developed later. In units where the system is in effect, commune members are welcome to join of their own accord. After a centuries-long history of poverty and illness, peasants now receive guaranteed medical care for the first time by relying on their own collective strength.

Co-operative medical service was popularized in 1969 in production brigades (generally each with hundreds of peasant households) on the outskirts of Shanghai. Every commune member who joins pays one or two yuan a year to the clinic. The production brigade also finances it with money earmarked from public funds at the rate of one or two yuan per capita per annum. With the money,

the brigade runs its own clinic. Those who have joined, when ill, have only to pay a registration fee and, if called for, an injection fee (5 cents each). The clinic bears all other medical expenses.

When the case turns out to be beyond the ability of the clinic and the patient has to be sent to the commune hospital or even to the county or city hospital, the clinic, in the light of its financial situation, answers for a certain portion of the patient's medical expenses.

In recent years, co-operative medical service on the outskirts of Shanghai has made great headway. Health centres run by a commune (embracing several brigades) or run jointly by the commune and production brigades have appeared. Set up on a larger scale and with more funds, the health centres are in a better position to do more for the peasants. In some places, all medical expenses are paid by the health centres for those who join. The above-mentioned baby who suffered from toxemic pneumonia was hospitalized in the Shanghai Children's Hospital for 28 days. Expenses reached a total of 133.63 yuan for medicines, X-rays and blood tests, as well as oxygen for emergency use. The sum was paid by the centre. □

● Letters Column in an Evening Newspaper

Beijing Wanbao is one of the popular newspapers with Beijing citizens. The evening paper receives some 200 letters from readers a day, dealing with problems in work and in their lives, making proposals or criticisms or praising meritorious deeds.

The paper is one of the many channels people in the capital make their views known to the public and the authorities of various departments. It resumed publication on February 15 this year and now has a daily circulation of 520,000.

Its standing columns "Across the Ancient City" and "Letters From Readers" publish several letters every day. Other letters are referred to departments concerned. Readers are pleased by the prompt replies they get from the paper.

On March 14, the paper carried a reader's letter complaining that people had to wait in long queues to buy newspapers and suggested that more newspaper stalls be added. This aroused the attention of the municipal bureau of posts and telecommunications, and a number of new stalls were opened in mid-April.

The paper on February 23 pointed out that there were no lighting along a 200-metre section of a lane near Deshengmen, which was a nuisance to people going to work at night. On learning of this the department concerned promptly sent workers to install lights along this section.

Another article published a few months ago described that the sewer of an apartment

building in the Taoranting area was blocked and sewage was spilling out, affecting the people's health. On April 14, the paper reported that the sewer had been cleaned up and overhauled and that trees had now been planted in the courtyard as well.

A reader wrote to *Beijing Wanbao* complaining the noise of loud speakers used by the Shoudu Printing and Dyeing Mill. The paper carried on May 30 a letter in which the mill made a self-criticism on its using

loud speakers. The mill apologized to its neighbours through the evening paper and removed all the speakers.

A letter published on April 8 praised two young workers for returning a wallet, which contained 4,000 Japanese yen and Renminbi 126 yuan, to a visiting Japanese businessman.

Through providing such services *Beijing Wanbao* has established close ties with its readers and the public in general.

People in the News



cannot bring about a modern socialist China, the veteran writer declared

Bing Xin has been writing for 60 years, mostly for children. Among her better known works are *To Young Readers*, *Tao Qi's Summer Vacation Diary*, *Little Orange Lamp* and *I Love to Work*. She also has translated Indian, Syrian and Nepalese stories into Chinese. Her writings and translations have come to more than 2 million words. Many of her own works have been translated into English, French, German and Japanese.

Bing Xin is a vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Though advanced in years, she is still active and works the full day. On Sundays, her five grandchildren come to visit her. This helps her keep her hand on the pulse of children's life today.

"More children's stories from abroad should be made available to our children. So that from their early years they can develop wider interests and broader horizons. There should be more and better reading materials, particularly those about science," Bing Xin suggested.

She also put in a plea for supplying more books for children in the countryside "They deserve greater attention," the writer said

MUSIC

Collection of Folk Songs

Some 91,000 folk songs from all parts of the country have been collected. The diverse nationalities contribute largely to the colourful variety of folk songs of China, and many of the songs go back a long way in time.

Musicians began collecting folk songs soon after the People's Republic was founded in 1949 and much good work was done. But like most good things during the ten years of the Cultural Revolution, the work was abandoned and not resumed until 1978.

Despite the hardships involved in reaching remote places and languages difficulties, groups of musicians went deep into the hills and valleys of Yunnan, Guizhou, Qinghai, Sichuan, Guangxi and Tibet where many national minorities live to hear and record their songs.

Trips to Yunnan Province,

where there are over 20 nationalities, almost one half the total in China, were rewarding. On the upper reaches of the Jinsha River where the Pumi people live, musicians garnered a hauntingly loved melody called *Song of Mother*. This is a very unique and ancient melody in the locality. Three groups were sent out by the Guizhou Music Society to the area where there are scattered communities of the Gelao and the Bouyei nationalities. In addition to a rich bag of Bouyei folk songs, they also came across a wind musical instrument with a very melodious timbre.

Last year musicians of Anhui Province collected nearly 4,000 Anhui folk songs, a quarter of which had never been recorded by trained musicians. Those from the Dabie Mountains have many distinctly diverse forms, while the *yangge* (popular melodies associated with a form of folk dance) and labour songs popular in the area along the Changjiang River in this province are noted for their graceful melodies and clear-cut composition. Melodies heard in the flower-drum operas

of the plain in the northern part of the province have rhythm peculiarly their own.

Publication will begin this year of a 30-volume work on Chinese folk songs. This new collection scheduled to be completed by 1982 lists songs from all parts of China, including those from Taiwan and the country's 56 nationalities.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Exhibition of Multi-Dimensional Photos of Archaeological Finds

The first exhibition of multi-dimensional photos of Chinese archaeological finds opened on June 13 at the Museum of Chinese Art in Beijing.

The 100 photos show ancient Chinese pottery and porcelain, bronzes, gold and silver objects, jade and stone carvings, lacquer ware and other artefacts. Among them is a photo of a bronze tiger devouring a deer, inlaid with gold and silver. The bronze was unearthed in 1978 from the tomb of the Prince of Zhongshan of the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.) in Pingshan County, Hebei Province. A tri-coloured pottery camel and 20 other pieces of Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) finds are also on display. Most of these objects are post-liberation finds and have never been shown abroad.

This is the first use of stereoscopic photography to mount an exhibition of China's valuable historical relics. It is sponsored by the Chinese Cultural Relics Publishing House, the San Lian Publishing Company Ltd. of Xianggang (Hong-kong) and Magnificent-Art Originals Ltd., Xianggang.



Fang Dehai, an old folk song singer of Miao nationality, singing for the children.

China's First

Dictionary of Political Economy

《政治经济学辞典》

Edited by Xu Dixin;

Published by the People's Publishing House;

Volume I, Renminbi 1.95 yuan, Volumes II & III to be published soon.

China's first *Dictionary of Political Economy* (in Chinese) has been compiled by the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences under the editorship of the noted economist Xu Dixin. Volume one of this dictionary is just off the press and the remaining two volumes will reach the bookshops before the end of the year.

The three-volume work is divided into nine sections: in volume one, an introduction to political economy, pre-capitalism and capitalism; volume two, imperialism and world economy, semi-colonial and semi-feudal economy and new-democratic economy, history of Chinese economic thought and history of economic thought in foreign countries; and in volume three, socialism and departmental and specialized economy. There are some 1,800 entries totalling two million words. The entries are clear and easy to understand, written with both specialists and the general public in mind.

The bulk of the entries are based on classical works of Marxist political economy, but new terms from concepts and practices not found in these have also been included. Apart from this, there are explanations to some terms currently used in bourgeois political economy.

The dictionary contains many economic terms peculiar to China. In the pre-capitalism section, for example, there are entries concerning ancient social systems of China and some of its minority nationalities, such as Banpo matriarchal commune, Drung patriarchal commune, the slave system of the Liangshan Yi nationality and serfdom in Tibet. In the section on semi-colonial and semi-feudal economy and new-democratic economy, the entries are mostly connected with the economic history of contemporary China. In the section on the history of Chinese economic thought, the entries are from economic ideas and theories of Chinese thinkers, ranging from Confucius to Sun Yat-sen. In the socialist economy section and departmental and specialized economy section, the entries include the line, policies, principles and methods China employs in the stage of socialist revolution and construction and they make up a quarter of the whole dictionary. The editors have endeavoured to explain each entry in relation to China's reality and to combine the universal truth of Marxism with China's practice while explaining.

The dictionary reflects to some extent the character of the times. One, new achievements in economics and new points of view which have emerged after the smashing of the gang of four as well as problems under study by Chinese economists are included. In regard to controversial issues, the dictionary, in line with the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, has impartially included all the various views.

Two, many new concepts which have appeared in the course of the present economic

transformation and which have aroused much attention have been included. Among them are collective ownership in cities and towns, paid holding of fixed assets, economic interest, economic results, joint ventures run by Chinese and foreign firms, compensatory trade and special processing areas.

Three, some economic terms specifically associated with socialist countries such as Romania, Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been selected for inclusion. Social ownership, self-management community of interest, contracting system and the *Chollima* movement are four examples.

Four, new economic expressions and ideas in the capitalist economy, such as transnational company, supermarket, econometrics, microeconomics and macroeconomics, have been included, with a brief explanation to each. The dictionary also defines some of the older economic terms which have taken on added meanings and significance at the present stage of development of capitalism — economic crisis, and pauperization of the proletariat.

The dictionary has attempted to reflect the character of our times and at the same time take into account the permanence of the entries. Ideas and terms in vogue but unproven in practice or still considered ill-defined have not been incorporated into this work.





LETTERS FROM READERS

Commendation and Punishment

The news item "Commendation and Punishment" in No. 16 is of great interest.

(1) It is said that there are no more flies or cases of theft in China after liberation. I am really surprised to learn that there are pickpockets on the buses in Harbin.

(2) Policemen should of course be commended for discharging their duties and arresting the criminals. What makes people ponder is that the person whose pocket was picked was a Party member who turned out to be a coward in face of danger.

(3) It's really disgusting that some people watch indifferently without lending a hand in catching pickpockets. But such shameless phenomenon is also common in Japan. That this should have happened in China shows how serious the consequences of the Cultural Revolution are. I appreciate very much the decision of meting out capital punishment to the criminals and commending and rewarding the brave policeman.

Akira Matsuda
Saitama, Japan

What is of great interest to me are news reports about stealing and murder.

Beijing Review published an item about a public trial in which the chief culprit was sentenced to death and executed immediately, while his accomplice was given the death sentence with a two-year reprieve. The sentences given serve as a warning to other criminals. I'm glad that Hou Peisheng was courageous and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

I wish to express my respects to Mr. Hou and appreciate the way the People's Government handled this case.

Ryonosuke Akashi
Kyoto, Japan

Marxism Must Not Be Confused With Revisionism

With great interest I read the article "Marxism Should Not Be Confused With Revisionism" in *Beijing Review* No. 16 of this year. In this article Comrade Liu Shaoqi was rehabilitated and the charges against him were repudiated.

It also gave the readers a clear picture of Comrade Liu Shaoqi's positive role in the Chinese Communist Party and in China's socialist construction.

Credit should be given to your analysis which exposed the turmoil caused by the ultra-Left opportunist line of the gang of four, thereby clearing up Liu Shaoqi's case.

Marc Vanhove
Steenkerque, Belgium

Inspiring Facts and Figures

I think *Beijing Review* has improved because the articles are written in a more concrete way. There are more facts and figures—and articles from the negative side, too. In the article "Fulfilment of 1979 National Economic Plan" in No. 16, there are figures in tons, instead of percentages which are incomprehensible to the readers. Hope you will go on doing so.

B. Schultz
Hamburg, West Germany

Afghanistan

On many points of international politics, I can understand your line. But one point, I feel puzzled; and that is that these policies do not materialize. Take the case of Afghanistan, for instance. You are correct in analysing the Soviet policy in your issue No. 16, 1980, but you have not, in my opinion, suggested the correct way to handle the situation. Do you really think that only Afghan freedom fighters can liberate their country from Soviet menace?

Abdul Qadir
Gujrat, Pakistan

The Soviet Union has invaded and occupied Afghanistan and refuses to withdraw its troops. To regain independence and freedom, the Afghan people must first of all rely on themselves. Of course, all countries and peoples upholding justice have the duty to give the Afghan people political, moral and material support in their struggle against the Soviet aggressors. The Soviet Union will be tempted to thrust southward to warm waters unless effective measures are taken to put a stop to Soviet aggression and expansion.
—Ed.

An Improvement

The book review in issue No. 15 printed the title of the book in Chinese. I appreciate this improvement very much. There will be no problem if I want to order the book. I am sure that the book reviews in *Beijing Review* will greatly arouse the readers' interest in Chinese publications. At present more and more people are studying Chinese. Book reviews on Chinese scientific works published in *Beijing Review* will no doubt contribute to international exchanges in the various branches of science. This is something we must welcome.

Wilfried Spaar
Sprockhovel, West Germany

Suggestions

The idea of reporting various kinds of topics is good. I suggest a more detailed and wider coverage of economic and political issues.

C.C.B. Wanamenya
Funyula, Kenya

I would like to make a suggestion about sports. I am a sports fan but I can't find a sports column in *Beijing Review*. So I suggest that you start a new column "Sports in China."

M.A. Shahzad
Sheikhupura, Pakistan

We have no plan yet to start a sports column, but we will publish more news about sports in the future. We recommend that you read the monthly "China Sports" (English edition). —Ed.

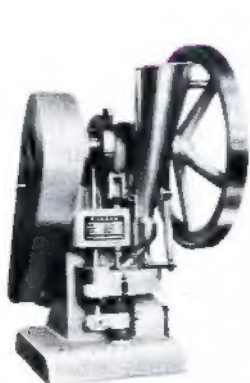


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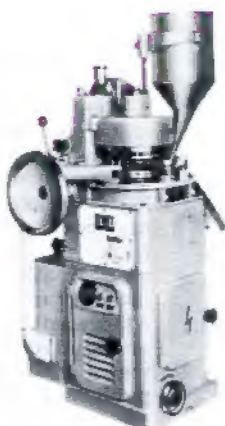
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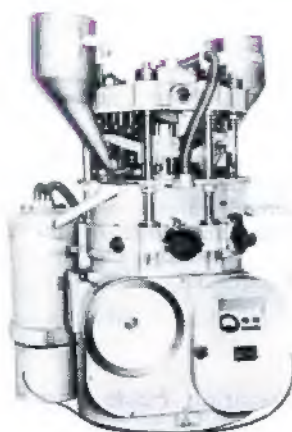
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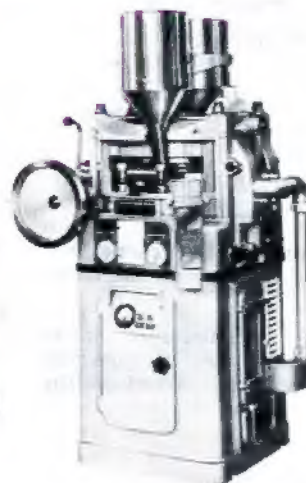
Single-Punch Tablet Press
Model TDP



Rotary Tablet Press
Model ZP-19



Rotary Tablet Press
Model 25-4



Rotary Tablet Press
Model ZP-33



Oscillating Granulator
Model 160



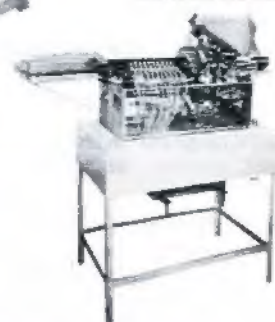
Sugar-Coating Machine
Model BY1000



Trough-Type Mixing
Machine Model CH-150

Ampul Cutting & Fusing Machine
Model GY1 2-II

Ampul Filling & Sealing
Machine Model AG1 2-II



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